The First Extraordinary Scene in the Fiftythird Congress - The Great Man from Maine at Bay-The Difference Between Action Under the Rules and Arbitrary Action-Lively Times in the House

Washington, Sept. 24.-Julius Cosar Burrows's flibustering craft was brought to on nday by a shot across the bows. The shot same from the Committee on Rules. Speaker Crisp boarded her and she surrendered rather

ungraciously. For a full week Julius and his Republican confrères had impeded business, in what may be termed a classic parliamentary style. Beanergus of Maine was behind Julius. The estensible object was to prevent placing upon the Federal Election laws. In addition to this. Tom Reed took great delight in drawing a contrast between the Democratic and his autocratic methods of doing husiness in the

calendar a report favoring the repeal of House. In the Reed Congress, it is true, under similar circumstances there would have been no fillbustering. The Speaker, without any rules whatever, would simply have count ed a quorum present, but not voting, and have placed any report he pleased upon the calendar. He might have even counted Democrats who were not present, as present but not voting. in order to make a quorum. In this Congress a quorum must be present and vote. It a yea and nay vote does not disclose a quorum ne business can be done. Knowing that a report favoring the repea

of the Federal Election law was about to be presented, Mr. Burrows, bland and suave, every morning moved to dispense with the calling of committees for reports. Upon this motion he secured the yeas and nays. The Republicans then refrained from voting, and no quorum was developed. This made it necessary for the Democrats to secure a voting norum before the House could get to It is rather humiliating to say that it took s esk to do this. Even then a quorum was harely developed.

Without a report from the Committee on Bules, it was still possible for Mr. Burrows by moving that the House take a recess till this time, and that time, and other motions, to keep the Clerk calling the yeas and nays and still impede business. He made his usual mo tion to dispense with the calling of the committees on Wednesday, after the reading o the journal. Before the motion was put, Gen. Catchings of Mississippi, a member of the Committee on Rules, arose, stroked his long auburn beard and said: Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I pre-

sent a report from the Committee on Rules." Mr. Burrows said that the report was not in order under the rules of the House. Clause 45 of rule 11 provided that all proposed action touching rules and order of business should be referred to the Committee on Rules. As no proposition of the kind had been made to the House, nothing had been referred to the Committee on Rules, and nothing could be reported from it, for he contended that the Committee on Rules had no power to originate any measure The Speaker said that there were a number of committees in the House who reported bills, although such bills had never been referred to them. The Committee on Appropriations was a striking example. The rule of the present House concerning the power of the Committee on Rules was not the same as in the last House. In that House the rules contained a provision that no no rule or standing order should be changed without one day's notice. This clause had been omitted in the present rules. The purpose of the omission was to enable the committee to submit a report without previous notice and without reference, so that the House might determine itself the daily order of busi ness. The Chair overruled the point of order. Mr. Burrows appealed from the decision and Mr. Fitch moved to table the appeal.

Pending that," said Mr. Burrows, "I move that the House take a recess for an hour." The Speaker ruled this proposition out of order, under the following rule of the House:

"It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules, and pending the consideration thereof the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn: but after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion till the said report shall have been disposed of." It will be observed that this rule forbids the

Speaker to entertain more than one dilatory motion, and makes it optional with him even one. rows protested against the Speaker's ruling on the ground that there was no report from the Committee on Rules yet before the House

"The Chair thinks there is." said the "The gentleman from Mississippi called it up. Before it was read the gentleman from Michigan raised a point on it, which the Chair overruled." Mr. Burrows replied that there was nothing

to call up. Mr. Catchings had simply presented a report to the House, and he (Mr. Burrows) had objected to its reception. raising the point of order that the committee had no jurisdiction to make the report. It was idle to talk about there being a report before the House It was not in the possession of the House till it had been read by the Clerk.
"To obviate any difficulty of this sort." said

the Speaker. "the Clerk will read the report." W. J. Houghtaling of Albany, the reading clark, in a loud voice read the report. Tom Beed, Mr. Burrows, Sereno E. Payne, and other Republican leaders raised a great hubbub by way of protest. The Democrats gave free expression to their delight. The report provided that immediately upon the adoption of the order the Speaker should, in compliance with the rules, call the committees for report, and that the reports then made should be referred to the appropriate calendars, and that no motion should be entertained or be in order until this order should have been executed. There was a bitter discussion amid the wildest confusion that has been seen in the hall this session. Tom Reed, in his drawling Yankee way, gave the "startus of the affair," as he

salied it, thus:

"The gentleman from Mississippi, a member of the Committee on Rules, proposed to bresent a certain document to the House, to be acted upon by the House. Prior to its reception, as an actual fact, the gentleman from Michigan made the point of order that it was not receivable. That, then, is the question before the House at this time. The Speaker recognized it to be the pending question by ruling upon it. He ruled that the Committee on Rules can originate legislation and originate action. This is an entirely new departure. Whether the House will sanction it or not is the question which is now before the House. But until this question is settled, this proposed action of the Committee on Rules cannot be received. The very question is on its reception. The Speaker has had it read prior to the action of the House admitting its reception. The speaker has had it read prior to the action of the House admitting its reception. The speaker has had it reads prior to the action of the House admitting its reception. The shock has decided it is not a pending question before the House, and consequently the rule which reluses what are called dilatory motions, speaker Crisp then gave his conception of the structure on Rules, cannot be in operation." called it. thus:

Speaker Crisp then gave his conception of

the situation thus:

The gentleman from Mississippi presented and called up the report, which was not, in fact, at the time read. The gentleman from Michigan raised the question as to the authority of the committee to submit the report. The Chair held that it had the authority. Thereupen the gentleman from Michigan appeals from the decision of the thair. The thair entertained the appeal A motion was saise by the gentleman from Medigan moved that the House take a recess for an hour. A point of order being made, the Chair asked the gentleman from Michigan moved that the House take a recess for an hour. A point of order being made, the Chair asked the gentleman from Michigan to point out any provision of the rules by which his motion was an order. The gentleman from Michigan distinct that the report had not been read. The Chair, therefore, directed the velocity that the report was before the House, and that the tenort was before the House, and that the spenil pending is on the question whether. Families in order. The Chair the recess is in order. The Chair their ships of the House, and that the third that the theory was before the House, and that the spenil pending is on the question whether. Families on Rules is before the House, and that the thirt helds that the report from the Committee on Rules is before the House, and that

being before the House, the motion for a re-

There was loud applause on the Democratic aide. Tom Reed loomed up among the Republicans, apparently laboring under a strong

"On what ground," he shouted, "Is the mo-

tion for a recess not in order? Does the Chair rule that it is a dilatory motion?" At the same time Screno E. Payne shouted. I want to enter an appeal from this decision In response to Mr. Payne the Speaker said. Two appeals cannot be pending at the same

Mr. Reed again asked whether the Chair refused to entertain the motion for a recess on the ground that it was dilatory. The Speaker declared that the rule upon which his ruling was based was identical in terms with the rule concerning the suspension of the rules which had stood for many years. It provided that pending a motion to suspend the rules the Speaker may entertain one motion to adjourn, but after that shall have been voted down he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion till the report shall have been fully disposed of. Under that rule, identical with this rule, it has been held time and again that

a motion for a recess was not in order Amid a shower of protests from the Republicans, the vote was taken upon Mr. Fitch's motion to table the appeal. It was carried, 173 to 55. If the Republicans had refrained from voting no quorum would have been disclosed. They were evidently caught napping. After the vote was taken the Record discloses the following

following:

Mr. Catchings—Mr. Speaker, I call up the report from the Committee on Rules and move the pravious question upon it.

Mr. Hepburn—Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House take a recess for two hours.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Mississippi calls up the report of the Committee on Rules and demands the previous question. The Chair has overruled the motion to take a recess.

The rule under which this ruling was made

s printed above. Mr. Reed contended that till a motion to adjourn was made the Speaker had no right to rule out dilatory motions. The Chair held that the report from the Committee on Rules is of equal privilege with the motion to take a re cess, to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn, and that where a motion to take up a report from the Committee on Rules is made before a motion for a recess the report from the Committee on Rules must be voted on first.

Mr. Hepburn appealed from the decision The Speaker entertained the appeal, and Mr. Hepburn then moved that the House adjourn till day after to-morrow. The Speaker refused to entertain this motion. The appeal was tabled 178 to 2, one more than a quorum voting. The Speaker then aunounced: "The question is upon the demand for the previous question on the adoption of the report from the Committee on Rules."

Mr. Payne raised the question of consideration, and the Speaker refused to entertain it. He said that it had been decided by the House. on the yea and nay vote on the appeal, that the question of consideration could not be raised on the report of the Committee on the Rules. Mr. Payne then appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker declined to entertain the appeal, because the House had passed upon that question specifically. He said that the vote just taken was on the appeal from the decision of the Chair, which decided that as against a report from the Committee on Rules no motion was in order except one motion, to adjourn. He would entertain no motion except one to adjourn. Thereupon Mr. Burrows moved to lay the report upon the table. The Speaker declined to entertain the motion. Mr. Burrows then appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Speaker declined to entertain the appeal.

This was rather hard on the Republicans But the Speaker was acting in strict obedience to an imperative rule of the House, and the House sustained him. With one or two exceptions the Republicans bore themselves with becoming dignity. They were evidently getting what they did not anticipate. The action of the Speaker compares more than favorably with the action of Speaker Reed in the Fifty-first Congress. Under general parliamentary law and before any rules whatever were adopted for the government of the House, Col. Breckincides of Kentucky raised the question of consideration, on a motion by Mr. McComas of Maryland, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the consideration of the District of Columbia Anpropriation bill, under the rules of the then last House. Speaker Reed ruled it out of or der. An appeal was sustained by a vote of 142

On Jan. 29, 1890, before any rules had been ported from the Committee on Elections giving the seat of James M. Jackson, a Democrat, to Charles B. Smith, a Republican. When the yeas and nays were ordered there were fewer than a quorum. Thereupon the Speaker counted enough Democrats to make a quorum and decided that a quorum was present.
Mr. Crisp appealed from the decision of the
Chair, adding. "I desire to be heard on the appeal." The Speaker arbitrarily took him from
the floor by recognizing Judge Payson, who
moved to lay the appeal on the table. The
Record shows what followed:

Mr. Crisp—I claim the right to be heard.

The Speaker—The motion of the gentleman rom Illinois is one which he had a right to

Mr. Crisp—I claim the right to be heard. The Speaker—The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is one which he had a right to make.

Mr. Crisp—Not while I am on the floor.

The Speaker—The Chair did not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. Crisp—I submit that it is unfair, unjust, and unmanly to refuse us an opportunity to present our case. [This was after the Speaker had made his argument as to his right under general parliamentary law to count a quorum as present and not voting.]

"I appeal to your fairness as men." Mr. Crisp said. "Gentlemen laddressing the Hepublican side of the House, I appeal to your side of the House, I appeal to your side of the House to give us an opportunity simply of replying to the argument which the Speaker has seen fit to make. Are you afraid to hear the rulings that have been made in this House for a hundred years?"

Ben Butterworth appealed to Mr. Payson to withdraw his motion. The Speaker would not give way, but Judge Payson, with commendable manliness, did finality withdraw his motion.

Not long afterward Mr. Springer made a

tion.

Not long afterward Mr. Springer made a point of order. The Chair ruled against him The Record shows what followed:

Mr. Springer—I respectfully appeal.
The Speaker—There can be no appeal on the

Mr. Springer—I respectfully appeal.

The Speaker—There can be no appeal on the question of recognition.

Mr. Springer—This is not a question of recognition. It is the question of a ruling. Does the Chair decline to entertain my appeal?

The Speaker—He does.

After a long debate, Major McKinley moved to table the appeal. The appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 162; navs, none, the Democrats refusing to vote. The Speaker himself voted with the 162 Republicans to sustain his own decision. Still lacking three votes of a quorum, he counted enough Democrats prosent and not voting to make a quorum. Mr. McMillin desired his protest entered, and the Speaker put the question. Mr. Springer, Mr. Holman, and other Democrats demanded the yeas and nays, to which they were entitled by the express terms of the Constitution. The Speaker put the question, Mr. Holman, and other Democrats and, "The yeas have it, and the House stands adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow."

He left his desk and had descended three steps when Mr. Springer rushed toward him and brusquely demanded the yeas and nays as a constitutional right. There were clamorous shouts for the yeas and nays. They were somperative that the Speaker reascended the dais, seized his gavel, grought the House to order, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The Record shows what occurred on the next day:

Mr. Springer—I move that the House do now

Mr. Springer—I move that the House do now adjourn. The Speaker—The Chair holds that motion to he not in order.

Mr. Springer—From that ruling of the Chair

I appeal.

The Speaker—The Chair declines to enter-tain the appeal.

Not long afterward Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration on the election case. The Speaker declined to entertain it. The Record shows what followed:

Mr. Crisp-Does the Chair decline to put my

Mr. Crisp—Does the Chair declines.
Mr. Crisp—I appeal from that declsion.
Mr. Crisp—I appeal from that declsion.
The Speaker—The Chair declines to entertain the appeal.
This is enough for a comparison of the two Speakers. Speaker Crisp was acting in obedience to a rule of the House which allowed him to put one dilatory motion and forbade his putting more than one. Speaker Reed was acting in violation of all precedent, under what he chose to call general parliamentary law.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

THE COMING POLITICAL BATTLE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Tucker's Bill to Repent the Federal Election Laws to Be Taken Up on Tues day and the Two Weeks' Debate Begun-An Amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law that Enables the Commission in its Discretion to Allow Pooling.

Tuesday next enter upon the two weeks' debate of the bill to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals reported by Mr. Tucker from the Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress According to the terms of the order reported by the Committee on Rules the House will proceed to the consideration of the bill on Sept. 26, immediately after the second morn ing hour, or if said second morning hour shall not have sooner ended, then at the hour of 2 P. M. on said day. It further provides "that the consideration of said bill shall be resumed immediately after the second morning hour of each legislative day thereafter, up to and including the 9th day of October next. That at the hour of adjournment on said last named day the previous question shall be considered ordered on all panding amendments on the bill, to its engrossment and third reading and to its final passage. That on the next legislative day, to wit, the 10th day of October next, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., the House shall resume consideration of the bill, and shall pro ceed, without further debate and without in tervening motions, to vote, first on the pending amendments, if there be any, then on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. then on the final passage thereof, and then on motions to 'reconsider and lay on the table. should such motions be, made. If from any cause this order shall not be fully executed on the last day mentioned herein, then this order shall continue in force and be operative each

the last day mentioned herein, then this order shall continue in force and be operative each legislative day thereafter until said bill shall be fully disposed of."

Mr. Tucker, whose name is attached to the measure on the calendar, will open the debate in support of the bill. He has given notice that he will have something to say about the cost of executing the laws sought to be repealed, especially the allowances made to John I. Davenport, the Chief Superv.sor of Elections in New York. Messrs. De Armond and Lawson, members of the committee, will follow Mr. Tucker for the bill, but further than this no details of the debate on that side have been arranged. Boubtless some of the New York members will speak more fully than Mr. Tucker of Mr. Davenport's connection with election machinery in that city.

In opposition to the bill, Mr. Dolliver of Iowa will have the opening, followed by Mr. Johnson of Indiana. These are among the mest aggressive debaters on the Republican side, and it is expected that much vigor will mark their speeches. They are loading themselves with extracts from Southern newspapers of recent date, which they will use to demonstrate the necessity for the continuance of the election laws on the statute books, and before the voting stage is reached a red hot political battle will doubtless be raging.

There are several bills on the calender which may occupy the House in the morning hour each day prior to the Election bill debate. Among these are the bill reported by Mr. Oates from the Committee on Judiciary to repeal a portion of the laws covered by the Tucker bill, and which, in a general way, may be said to represent the views of the conservative members of the majority. They believe that certain provisions sought to be repealed by the advocates of the Tucker bill should remain in force, but they will doubtless vote for that measure, altbough preferring the Oates bill. However, the consideration of any other than the bill set forth in the pending order will be desultory, and final action is not

The weekly statement of the Pension Office shows that the total number of claims now pending is 700,279, divided into classes as bending is 700,279, divided into classes as follows: Act of June 27, 1880, 141.451; Indian wars. 4,047; old wars. 3,922; sarvice since March 1, 1881, 205,008; additional to prior applications. 123,864; increased and accrued widows, 7,057; increased claims. 214,229; army nurses. 703. The total number of cases rejected during the week was 4,317, and those allowed 1,771.

Representative Patterson of Tennessee has introduced in the House a bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law. The measure is Inter-State Commerce law. The measure is similar to to the one prepared by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce of the last Congress and passed by the House. The first section of the bill is intended to obviate the construction which the courts have placed on the words "the same line" as they appear in the present law. The courts have held that where several railroads connect, constituting one line for the transaction of business, any less number forming in part the same line may charge, without violating the law, a greater rate than is charged over their rentre line. This ruling, the committee believed would be practically nugatory of the law, and a railroad could charge more over its own line than over its own and connecting

own line than over its own and connecting lines for a much longer distance.

In section 2 the bill omits the word "pool," because of its indefinite meaning, and substitutes for it the words "any contract, agreement, or arrangement," which are considered more comprehensive and definite. It further provides that railroad companies may make "contracts, agreements, or arrangements" provides that railroad companies may make "contracts, agreements, or arrangements" for apportioning among themselves their traffic or their gross or net earnings on the conditions prescribed, and it is expressly provided that the same shall remain lawful only so long as the approval of the Commission shall continue. When the Commission withdraws its approval the contract, in express terms, ceases to exist, and no appeal lies. The effect is to enable the Commission in its discretion to allow peoling contracts.

enable the Commission in its discretion to allow pooling contracts.

The Commerce Committee of the last Congress, after carefully considering the subject, agreed upon this bill as a tentative measure, and were of the opinion that under the arrangement proposed no harm would befail the public, and an opportunity would be given to intelligently solve a much mooted problem. The composition of the present committee is much the same as that of last Congress, and it is thought that the measure will be reported favorably without much delay.

NO CHINESE DEPORTED.

They Have Appealed, and Cannot Be Sont

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-Secretary Carlisle as written a letter to Attorney-General Olney. saying, in effect, that the Treasury will pay all expenses incurred for deporting Chinese under the Geary law as far as its means will permit. The execution of the law is thrown upon the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Oluey has officially stated the position of the department to be as follows:

"Marshals and their deputies have been instructed that warrants issued by the Court must be served, and that any orders for deportations subsequently made in such cases must be put into execution to the extent of any funds available for that purpose. Deportations have not actually been made, however, for this reason: in all cases of warrants issued as aforestated, writs of habeas corpus have been applied for, and being denied, appeals have been taken from such denial. In that state of things rule 34 of the United States Supreme Court, expressly authorized by statute, forbids any change of custody pending the appeal. The language is: Fending an appeal from the final decision of any court or Judge declining to grant writ of habeas corpus, the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed. The result is that in all cases of the kind referred to, the parties in the custody of the Marshals or their deputies at the times when appeals are taken from orders refusing writs of habeas corpus, must continue in such custody pending such appeal, and can be deported, if at all, only after judgment upon such appeals in favor of the Government." any funds available for that purpose. De-

Forged New York Drafts from Oklahoma Sr. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 24.-One of the local banks received yesterday from a man in Okla homa a draft on New York for \$30,000, with a noma a draft on New York for \$30,000, with a statement that he proposed opening a bank on Oct. 1, and asking that \$5,000 in gold be sent him for temporary use. The banker showed the draft to the officer of another bank, and he in turn exhibited a similar letter and draft. A telegram was sent to New York, and the big draft was pronounced worthless. It is understood that the scheme has been tried on many banks in the South and West.

Cut His Throat After Taking Parts Green ORANGE, Sept. 24 .- John Weigel, a carpenter 55 years old, was found dead in his bed at 61 Mitchell street, this city, this morning. He had cut his throat with a razor, having previously taken Paris green. He had been work-ing only at intervals for some time, and two weeks ago quit allogether, telling his wife ha would toll no more. Since then he had been drinking heavily, and had appeared partially

SWINDLING THROUGH THE MAILS. A Matrimonial Scheme Used to Catch "He

orable Agriculturis NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 24.—Early in August a sleek-looking stranger came here, as he said. from New York, and took rooms at the Hotel Atlantique, registering as W. C. Woodward At about the same time there appeared in the advertising columns of various papers throughout the country a "reading notice." which read as follows:

MATRIMOMIAL.-Refined and cultivated young lady, living unhappity with her guardian, a good house keeper, fond of country life, and worth \$30,000, wishes WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-The House will on to correspond with some bonorable agricultu tention will be paid to answers unless the writers contemplate immediate matrimony. State age and religion. Enclose picture, if convenient, Address Box 9, Niagara Falls Centre, Ontario, Canada.

Box 9 in the little Post Office at Niagara Falls Centre, just across the river, bore on the inside the name of "Ed Moon," under which alias Woodward had rented the box. Answers to the advertisement poured in from all parts of the country, averaging twenty-five or thirty a day. Every other day Woodward called for his mail, brought it across the bridge, wrote answers, and then crossed to the other side to post them. These answers were written in a neat, feminine hand and signed "Marion Reed." They told how Marion was imprisoned by a cruel guardian, whom she suspected of a

by a cruel guardian, whom she suspected of a plot to poison her and obtain her fortune. She was eager to marry, and suggested that a place of meeting be designated. If the "stock raiser" or "honorable agriculturist" wrote again. "Marion" asked him for the price of car fare to the place of rendezvous.

Within the past few days several victims of this scheme made complaint to the Postmaster and the Chief of Police of Niagara Falls. Ont. enclosing letters received and signed "Marion Reed." These complaints came from Connecticut. Bhode Island, West Virginia, and as far west as California. A man from Titusville, Pa, came on in person, but refused to give his name. A watch was put on the box and last night a messenger was sent for the mail. He was followed across the bridge and shadowed to Woodward's room.

Inspector Lewis then took possession of Woodward and the letters. There were about 150 of them, all in answer to the matrimonial advertisement. Woodward was locked up, and Deputy Marshal Watts of Buffale was notified. He sent down a man to-day and took Woodward ward to Buffale, where to-morrow he will be arraigned on the charge of fraudulent use of the mails.

Here a place question arises. Did Woodward

the mails.

Here a nice question arises. Did Woodward use the United States mails? He sent all of his letters out from Nisgara Falls. Ontario. He received all mail at a Canadian Post Office. He may not technically have been guilty of any offence against the United States Government.

CURED HIS DELIRIUM TREMENS. Drunkards Find Sobriety and Health at the

The eleventh annual convocation at Greenville, N. J., of the Church of the First Born, or Faith Curists, as they are commonly called, came to an end yesterday after a session of ten days, during which twenty people were baptized. Three services were held, and, at the end of the afternoon session, Pastor Martin Hancox led four women to the edge of New York Bay and there baptized them in the presence of 400 people. The chief service of the day was that of the

afternoon, led by Sister Jackson. Before she had begun to preach a drunken man came forward, and, kneeling near the pulpit, asked prayers for his salvation. Then he spoke briefly in scarcely distinguishable words of his life. Sister Jackson prayed for him.

Testimonies were then called for. One man from Jersey City said he had been healed of delirium tremens in one hour. He said that after he had been drinking for some time he entered the church one day, and when the unconverted were invited to give themselves up he succeeded in reaching the siter in spite of the delirium tremens with which he was afficted. He asked for prayer, and after he had prayed for himself asked a friend to walk him about the grounds outside the church. He wanted to be healed, and felt that he would be, and, so strong was his faith, that after he had walked about for an hour he was healed. Since then he had been free from the dominaforward, and, kneeling near the pulpit, asked nad walked about for an hour he was healed Since then he had been free from the domina-tion of drink.

JUSTICE GRADY AND THE CABBY. The Victim of Circumstances Fined \$10

Despite His Plending. "My old friend, who is always the victim of ircumstances," exclaimed Justice Grady at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when Davy Jones, a gray-haired cabman of 576 Third avenue, was arraigned for creating a drunken disturbance in the East Twenty-second street police station on Saturday night. 'I've been a hackman here for thirty years.'

"I've been a hackman here for thirty years,"
asserted Davy in an injured tone.
"Oh. I know. I know." returned the Justice.
"This is the third time you've been before me."
"That's so," admitted Davy, sadly, "but, your Honor, somebody stole my cab from Alderman Murphy's corner, at Second avenue and Twentieth street. I went to the police station to make a complaint. I was all out of breath with running and was very excited, but I wasn't drunk."
"Ten dollars," said Justice Grady, and Jones was hurried down stairs. He sent up a note to the Justice, but it had no effect.
Soon after Justice Grady was appointed to the bench he fined Davy \$5, and reduced the fine to \$3 in consequence of Davy's skilful pleading. Thereupon the prisoner pulled out a monstrous roll of bills, paid the fine, and walked out chuckling.

walked out chuckling.
"I was green then," said Justice Grady, as he told the story yesterday, "but he can't bunco me now."

BANK FAILURES SINCE JAN. 1.

lable of State and Private Banks that Have Suspended and Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.-Statistics compiled from official data show that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, this year, 560 State and private banks in the United States have failed and that 72 have resumed business. In the same time 155 national banks failed which have resumed. The detailed statement by States of suspended na tional banks has recently been published in these despatches. The following table gives the number of State and private banks that have suspended since Jan. 1, 1893:



Pugillat Nick Collins Held for Assault.

Isane Polonsky, a prize fighter, who is also nown as Nick Collins, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court vesterday morning. McCummisky of 116 East Fourth street. At 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Polonsky was o'clock on Saturday afternoon Polonsky was fighting with his wife at Rivington and Clinton streets. McCummisky took the wife's part, and Polonsky knocked him backward on the pavement. McCummisky was seriously injured, his friends say, by brass knuckles used by Polonsky. McCummisky was removed to his home, where Dr. Henry W. Silver attended him. Dr. Silver sent a note to Police Justice Voorbis saying that his patient was suffering from a severe concussion of the brain and consustons on the head and face. Polonsky was held without bail to await the result of McCummisky's injuries.

A Tug Bumps Into a Perryboat. The Pavonia ferryboat Delaware was bumped

by a Pennsylvania Railroad tugboat at 1:45 o'cock yesterday afternoon as she was entering her slip at Jersey City. The Delaware's bow was scraped on the portside and a part of hor rail was amashed. Soveral of the passengers were thrown from their seats, but there was no panic.

A Boy Browned While Fishing. Edward Wall, 10 years old, of 74 South Sixth street. Williamsburgh, was drowned while fishing yesterday afternoon off the South Fifth

streat wharf. As he was being carried away by the tide several men were after him in a boat. They saved only his hat, which his mother identified last night at the Bedford Excursions to World's Pair, via Washington avenue police station. If in want of bargains in furniture you can obtain them at Filmt's 10s West 1sth st. Their stores are evergrowded with new goods.—dos.

TAILOR RING'S AIRSHIP.

IT COST BUT \$900 AND ONLY ONE MONTH'S WORK.

Not its Inventor Thinks He Has Solved the Problem of Aerial Navigation—It Would Mave Been Launched Yesterday but for Lack of a Needle—Its Name is Anastatic. Patrick Ring, 25 years old, a tailor, of 416 West Forty-seventh street, this city, believes he has solved the problem of aerial pavigation, and proposes some day this week to launch an airship which will prove one of the wonders of the age. His headquarters are at present located in a vacant lot in Greenpoint avenue, Winfield Heights. From this spo-Inventor Ring's creation is to make its first flight. The inaugural sail was to have taken place yesterday afternoon. Only a spin to New York and back again was contemplated.

so Mr. Ring informed a reporter. Half the residents of the villages for miles around were on hand to witness the ascent and cheer. They stood in rows of four deap around the outside of the new picket fence which enclosed the lot and the airship. Favored spectators who were permitted to scale the fence amused themselves by falling over the bewildering tangle of ropes. As a sort of side issue two kegs of beer were on tap in one corner of the lot. Besides being a tailor and an inventor, Mr.

Ring is a man of energy. He pounded and dug and sewed away yesterday wet through with perspiration. His master of machinery was Adonas de Buckelaere of Woodsida. Colin Johnston, now a compositor but originally a sailor, had charge of the sailmakers at work on the canvas and plied a needle himself.

Everything went merrily, including the beer, until late in the atternoon. The supply of sail needles ran out. A small boy on the outskirts was preased into service and hurried off for more needles. But he went home to his dinner instead, and it was this trivial inclent which delayed Tailor Hing and his air-ship from rising to fame. Without needles the men couldn't work, so they just quit and drank beer. perspiration. His master of machinery was

ship from rising to fame. Without needles the men couldn't work, so they just quit and drank beer.

Stretched out on the ground the airship with its many sections and wings looked like a family wash spread out to bleach. It is a conspicuous affair, but Mr. Ring appears to understand it. He has also given it a name derived from the Greek, Anastatic, which he Englishes into self-tising. That's what he confidently asserts his airship will do when it once gets a start. All he has to do, he says, is to fill his main balloon with gas, and away the whole outfit will sear.

The main balloon is 60 feet high and 130 feet in circumference. It will be equipped with funnel-shaped wings, 12 by 12 feet, on each side. With the aid of these wings the balloon. Mr. Ring says, will rotate from lest to right once in every second. Below this is a second section of two parachute-shaped canvas bags which are to rotate from right to left. Below this cames the several sets of circular cogs and the steering gear, which consists of a forward the steering gear, which consists of a forward the steering gear, which consists of a forward read, 15 by 10 feet, and another sail. 12 by 12 feet, which will extend from the steer.

By means of these two lesser salls Mr. Ring says he is going to steer the ship at his pleasure, raising and lowering it at will without the aid of ballast. In addition to all this, the revolving sections above are so arrunged that the main balloon will be kept constantly inflated—a kind of perpetual motion, as it were.

Mr. Ring has scent only \$2.0 and but one month's work on his airship, and he has never before experimented with ballooning. When he was a lad his father once took him to the Crystal Palace in London, where he paid a shilling for a sail in a captive balloon.

PASTOR GOTTLIEB'S DISTANT WAYS They Displease the Ludles' Ald Society-His Resignation Results.

The trustees of the German Lutheran Church. in Whiton street, near Lafayette, Jersey City, will meet to-night with the congregation to consider the resignation of Pastor Edward Gottlieb. The trustees had decided to depose Pastor Gottlieb, but he forestalled their action by sending in his resignation, to take effect three months hence, at the expiration of the term for which he was engaged.

There are numerous complaints against the pastor, but everything was overlooked until he incurred the displeasure of the Ladies' Aid Society. The members of the society com plain that the pastor does not give then attention they think they are entitled to. They say he is too aristocratic, cold, and distant. H

say he is too aristocratic, cold, and distant. He holds his head high when passing along the street and does not deign to recognize people. Furthermore, he spends most of his time in New York, instead of making pastoral visits, as he should do, and he takes no interest at all in the affairs of the societr.

The ladies held a meeting one night last week and discussed the miniser and his cold, distant ways. They came to the unanimous conclusion that a more sociable pastor was needed to promote the interests of the church, and a committee was appointed to lay the society's grievances before the trustees and ask them to request Mr. Gottlieb's resignation. The committee was cordially received by the trustees. They had some grievances of their own, and were not only willing, but anxious to cooperate with the ladies in getting rid of the pastor. The trustees are Charles Martin, President: Phillip Sheid, Frederick Herkstroter, Charles Muller. Jacob Keller, and Joseph Berger. They considered the subject at a formal meeting, and had just decided to demand mal meeting, and had just decided to demand the pastor's resignation when the resignation

the paster's resignation when the resignation was received.
The church has been in existence ten years, and has had four pasters and a lot of trouble in that time. None of the pasters succeeded in pleasing everybody, and dissensions were frequent. About four years ago two Boards of Trustees were elected, and the courts were appealed to. After two years' litigation, the Supreme Court decided in favor of the present Board. Notwithstanding its difficulties, the church has prospered financially. The original debt of \$1.500 has been reduced to \$100, and there is no floating debt.

His Money Missing from the Locker,

Mr. J. Gothwaite, who belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association in Harlem went to the association's gymnasium on the night of Sept. 10. He says he had \$50 in his inside waistcoat pocket. The rules of the house were that he should deposit his mone noise were that he should deposit his money in the safe before going into the gymnasium. He didn't do it, and when he put on his waist-coat later the money was gone. He wanted the association to take steps to recover it, but the officers refused to do so. Then he resigned. In yesterday morning's papers the following advertisement was printed:

PERSON who took \$50 evening Sept. 1st from locker Harlem Y. M. C. A. is known. Only prompt return to owner will prevent prosecution.

The people at the association's rooms said yesterday that Mr. Gothwaite didn't know who had taken the money, and they expressed the opinion that he was mistaken about its having been taken from the gymnasium. Young Pickpockets at the Park Menagerie.

Regismin Miller, 10 years old, of 171 Clinton street, was arrested by Park Policeman Mc-Ginty in the monkey house at the Central Park menagerie yesterday afternoon in the act of stealing a purse from the pocket of Jenact of stealing a purse from the pocket of Jennic Monahan of 404 Fourth avenue. The
pocketbook was empty. Miller had only 27
cents in his pocket. He admitted to Sergeant
Egan that he had stolen four other purses, and
said he had given them to Harry Sultan. 10
years old, of 171 Clinton street. McGinty then
arrested Sultan, who had only one purse, but
he led the policeman to the shrubbery at the
back of the monkey house, under which he
had thrown the other three. They were all
empty. The boys were committed to the
Gerry society for the night. They will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court this
morning.

His Daughter Has Not Come Home.

Amelia Hellos, the 19-year-old daughter of Christian Hellos, a mechanic in the employ of the Archer Pancoast Company, left her home at 426 East Ninth street on June 16. Her parents have not seen or heard from her since. girl told her family that she had obtained a place through Ignatz Sonnenschein's employ-ment bureau, at 15 Third avenue. She took no clothes with her, excepting those she wore, but said that she would call for her trunk in a few days. She did not do so, and after two weeks her She did not do so, and after two weeks her father made inquiries at the employment bureau. Sonnenschein said that the girl was at Roester's Hotel at Coney Island. At the hotel it was said that the girl had left for home about the middle of August. Mr. Heilos sus-pects foul play.

Both Legs Cut Off. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24 .- A. Z. Bonner of

Pierrepont Manor attempted last night to board a train in this city after it had started to move a train in this city after it had started to move. He missed the step and his legs fell upon the rail, the wheels of the forward truck of the next coach passing over them and severing them above the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital. There is little hope of saving his life. He is 54 years old.

and the B. and O. H. R. Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central station, foot of Liberty st., New York, 8:30 A. M. Sept. 26, 30, fot. 6, U. 18, and 25; arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. next day; 217 round trip; good ten days. Ticket offices, 172, 410, and 1,140 Broadway.—Ads.



## The Pace That Kills

all profits, but we must clear out all the carpets brought over from the old store, even if the prices go down below cost to do it. BEST 5-PRAME HODY BRUSSELS, 75 and 85 cents, formerly \$1.25 and \$1.35, ROYAL WILTONS, \$1.50, formerly \$2.35, These are the best wearing earpets made.

## J. & J. DOBSON.

2 East 14th St.,

Formerly 40, 42 West 14th St.

HER ESCORT NO PROTECTION. Mrs. Lockwood Assaulted by a 'Longshore

man While Returning from a Reception. While Policeman Bunce of the Bedford aveue station in Williamsburgh was on duty near the ferries at Broadway and Kent avenue at 2 A. M. yesterday, he heard a woman screaming in South Sixth street, below Kent avenue, more than a block away. He went there, and near the South Sixth street wharf he found Mrs. Emma Lockwood, a young widow of 870 Driggs avenue, struggling to get away from William Slavin, a burly 'long. shoreman, who lives at 50 South Fifth street Slavin ran when he saw Bunce. He was cap tured after a short chase and taken back to where the woman was. She was crying, and accused Slavin of assaulting her. Bunce took both to the station house, where the widow said that on Saturday night she went to a re-ception in Roebling street, Williamsburgh, with an escort.

On their way home through Kent avenue On their way home through Kent avenue early yesterday morning she stopped at Kent avenue and South Sixth street to the the strings of her shoes. While she was bending over, she said Slavin came out of some dark place, and, in the presence of her escort, dragged her down toward the dock. When she screamed, he drew a knife, and threatened to kill her. Mrs. Lockwood said that when her escort tried to save her Slavin threatened to kill him, and that then he ran away to get assistance. Slavin was held on the woman's charge, and afterward arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and remanded for examination to-day Court and remanded for examination to-day by Justice Connolly.

FOLLOWED HIS WIFE.

Suicide Wurtz Scribbles His Last Words or Gertrude Wurtz, the wife of Frederick Wurtz,

a German waiter, died on Sept. 7 at Bellevue Hospital of heart disease. After her death Wurtz hired a little hall bedroom of Mrs. Flore Potts of 301 West Eighteenth street. Wurtz over his second bereavement. He worked but over his second bereavement. He worked but little at his trade, and fell behind in the payment of his rent. On Saturday night he shot himself with an old pistol. Nobody heard the shot, and he was not found until breakfast time. He died in the New York Hospital in the afternoon. He left this note to a married daughter, Mrs. Jennie Carstral of West Point, Fairfield county, Conn.:

Dear Daughter
I was married 14 years.
Forgive ine
what I have done.
My heart aches for

farewell Your father

Fred Warts It was scribbled in lead pencil on the back of a printed slip from Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue announcing the death of Mrs. Gertrude Wurtz.

CARNOT TO THE ARMY. He Proclaims France's Love of Pence, but She in Ready for War.

Parts, Sept. 24.-President Carnot and Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, reviewed the Second and Third Army Corps to-day at Beauvais. Department of Oise. The President was apparently in good health. He was cheered enthusiastically. The troops bore themselves in a manner which caused Gen. Loizillon to commend them highly in his subsequent report of the review to the President. The programme ended with a luncheon given by the President to the Generals of the Second and Third Corps and the military attaches from abroad.

In his speech at the luncheon the President In his speech at the luncheon the President congratulated the Generals upon the fine work done by the troops. Such an army as France now had, he said, gave her confidence in her strength and inspired her with feelings of calmness and security. The republic was faithful to her friendships, which she celebrated before all the world with festivities. She was faithful also to her traditions of courtesy. She could frankly proclaim her genuine love of peace in the firm belief that the future belonged to those observing the dictates of prudence and hose observing the dictates of prudence

The army, he continued, was the school of The army, he continued, was the senoul or duty and particitism. The evil doctrines tending to divide the nation and to efface the words. "My Country," from the people's hearts, were unknown in it. The army gave one of the best examples of equality and fraternity in the fulfilment of great duties. He, therefore, would empty his glass to the army of France.

CHOLERA.

Victims of the Plague in Hamburg and

Other Cittes. HAMBURG, Sept. 24.-Seven fresh cases of cholers, two of them fatal, have been reported since yesterday morning. Seven cholera patients, previously reported, have died in the last twenty-four hours. Five of the seven fresh cases appeared yesterday in the dock fresh cases appeared yesterday in the dock districts. The official totals, up to Friday evening, were fifty-four cases and fifteen deaths.

ST. Petersburg, Sept. 24—There were sixty-two fresh cases of cholera here yesterday and twenty-seven deaths. The cholera hospitals are treating 202 patients.

PAIRS, Sept. 24.—Five persons died of cholera yesterday in Brest, Department of Finishers.

MADRID. Sept. 24.—Eleven fresh cases of cholera and eight deaths were reported in Bilbac, province of Biscay, during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day. In the same time there were twenty-two fresh cases of cholera and eleven deaths in the other cities of the province.

Many Annrchists Arrested in Vienna. VIENNA, Sept. 24.—The sixty-eight members

of a secret society in Bruenn were arrested to-day. Information against them was secured several days ago, and conclusive proof that they were implicated in Anarchist plots is said to have been obtained when the arrests of fourteen Anarchists were made here yesterday. In the club house of the Bruenn prisoners the police seized a printing press and a great mass of seditious literature. The renewed activity of the Anarchists is in sympathy with the suffrage agitation now in progress throughout the ampliance.

Lausdowne on Silver in India.

LONDON, Sept. 24.-The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is about to retire from the Gov ernor-Generalship of India, speaking at a banquet in Simla. said that far from repenting the quet in Simia, said that far from repenting the passage of the Indian Silver Currency act, he believed that the action taken was certain to succeed, and that it would prove the turning point in the commercial and financial history of India. The evils existing in the country, he said, were trifling compared with those that would have been encountered if India had waited for the repeal of the Sherman act before taking the course pursued.

Beigian Miners Will Strike BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 .- A mass meeting of the

miners of the Mons coal district was held in Wasmes, province of Hainaut, to-day. Resolutions in favor of an immediate strike were passed almost without dissent.

Rum Can Down Friendship Any Day About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man

without any hat and with the blood flowing from an ugly wound in his right arm came into the reception office at Bellevue Hospital. He said he was William Conroy of 58 Sherman He said he was William Conroy of 58 Sherman street. Long Island City. Yesterday afternoon he went to 334 East Thirty-sixth street to visit a friend of fifteen years standing named Andy Mulligan. Mulligan was drunk and captious, and finally Conroy said he would go home and wait until Mulligan code off before finishing his visit. He was reaching for his hat, when Mulligan drew a dirk and stabbed him. Mulligan escaped. BISMARCK AND THE KAISER

THE PRINCE HAS NOT GRACEFULLE! RECEIVED PEACE OVERTURES.

He Does Not Care to Assume the Posttles of a Venerated but Worn-out Statesman -Blunders in the Army Manouvres at Guens-The Anti-lew Programme in Germany-American Students in Berlin, Copyright, 1898, by the United Press,

BERLIN, Sept. 24. - The arrival of Count Herert Bismarck and Count Rantzau, bis brotherin-law, in Kissingen yesterday, is not expected to help much in bringing the Emperor and Prince Bismarck together. Many hope. however, that stronger influences will prevail and the reconciliation will soon be accomplished Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony have sent to Kissingen sympathetic inquiries after the ex-Chancellor's health, and have suggested the desirability that Prince Bismarck make the next advances. The Grand Duke of Baden and the King of Warttemberg are working with energy to the same end. Still Bismarck holds back, seeming reluctant to answer the Emperor's advances before exterting such homage as no sovereign has over pald a subject. Telegrams from Kissingen represent him as

irritated and suspicious. He is said to regard he attentions now bestowed on him by the crowned heads as too estentations. They are suggestive, he thinks, of a plan to extinguish him entirely as a political factor. He is recovering his strength quite rapidly now, and is sensitive about being treated as an honored memory. He means to reassert himself as a powerful element in German politics. This is the sentiment on which his son and son-in-law. with others of their circle, rely to keep him on the old line of opposition to the Government. It will bitterly disappoint the whole country, regardless of party, if they succeed and the Emperor's overtures be rejected. The newspapers of all political tendencies praise the Emperor for having taken the initiative, and agree in hoping that the Prince will not deny the nation the pleasure of witnessing the end of the foud between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, Bismarcklan, BBYS:

"Germany has not had such a joyful surprise for many years. The people will never forget that the Emperor took the first step to ward lifting a load from the hearts of all patriots."

The Vossische Zeitung makes this comment:

"The Emperor's action was a necessity. Out of respect for the national reputation Prince Bismarck should not be allowed to descend into his grave without receiving a mark of sympathy from the Emperor. History might have accused Germany of sending Prince Rismarck to the tomb laden with the ingratitude of his fellow countrymen. The Emperor has drawn the sting from such a charge." Opinions of this kind might be quoted at any

length. They are not calculated to soothe Bisdving man. There is, in fact, little chance of his submission to the Emperor for better or worse and any plan of reconciliation with this end in view will surely miscarry. If the Emperor's kind message results in soothing the Prince and inducing him to moderate the bitterness and inducing him to moderate the bitterness of his attacks on the Government, he more can be expected. The official newspapers here, however, affect to expect more. The official journals in Austria-Hungary, which were quoted here generally yesterday, also try to affix in advance the stigma of shocking ingratitude to the Prince's action in case he should not accept the position of a venerated but worn-out statesman. The Pesther, Lloyd asves:

says:

If, after the Emperor's maghanimity, Prince
Bismarck renew his hostility to the Government, it would sink him forever in the estima-If, after the Emperor's magnaturity relations the covernment, it would sink him forever in the estimation of the public."

In view of this line of comment it is not surprising to find Bismarck's friends dubious whether the approaches to a reconciliation, which are known to liave been opened by Chancellor von Caprivi, are not inspired partly by a desire to weaken Bismarck's criticisms of the Government's economic policy, as it is about to be developed in the Reichstag.

According to the last despatches from Kissingen the text of Bismarck's reply to the Emperor's message remains unpublished. Its general tenor is believed to indicate that the efforts to reconcile the two men will be futile. The German correspondents who have returned from Guens give an insight into the manœuvres hardly in accordance with the eulogistic telegrams of last week. A special correspondent says that the greatest obstacles were opposed to anything like independent reports. The strongest censorship was exercised by the military press bureau. If an account of an unpleasant incident was found in a correspondent's copy he was at once summoned to Col. Auspitz, chief of the press bureau, and informed that he must leave out the objectionable passages or give up his passes, Among the incidents thus kept out of print was a block in the manœuvres on the opening day. The commanders of the army of the north had developed operations so unfortunately, that there was not room to unfold and deploy their whole strength. The army

tunstely, that there was not room to unfold and deploy their whole strength. The army got fixed between two woods and had to re-treat eventually without being able to bring forward a division, which, therefore, was con-demned to observe in idleness the discom-forture of the others. The retreat was made in confusion, to the chagrin of the officers in command.

tunately, that there was not room to unfold

demned to observe in idleness the discomforture of the others. The retreat was made in confusion, to the charrin of the officers in command.

At another time a line of carriages, containing Ministors. Ambassadors, and many members of the court, got in the way of a regiment of sharpshooters who were facing a cavalry attack. Emperor Franz Joseph, in a towering passion, rode up to the officers of the regiment and shouted:

"Hemove these carriages instantly!"

Emperor William, despite his words of pailse in public, often found the movements of the troops in formation too slow. Several times he became impatient, and, to hide his feelings from the Austrian Emperor, rode off ata furious pace to another part of the field. Throughout the manœuvres Emperor William was severably active.

Every night, after all the fatigue of the day, he worked long past 12 o'clock with Councillor von Kiderlen and Dr. Lucanus editing and writing despatches to Berlin and reading the correspondence of the day. Count Muenster, German Ambassador to France, returned to Paris on Saturday after several weeks' vacation. Signor Ressman, Italy's Ambassador to France, will go back to his poat to-morrow. The Austria-Hungarian Ambassador for France will start for Paris on Oct. 8.

Less importance has been attached to the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon since Baron Mohrenheim. Russian Ambassador in Paris, told the Committee on Fetes that the details of the reception of Russian officers must be left to the French Government and himself. Baron Mohrenheim also refuses to permit toasts at the press banquet in honor of the officers. This rebuff to the Paris en thusians to their posts of duty in Paris.

The Russo-German tariff conference will open on Oct. 2 with a fair prospect of reaching an agreement. Germany is ready to concede lower rates on Russian cereais in return for a reduction of the Russian ports, notably Odessa, awaiting shipment. Much Russian tariff on manufactures of fron. &c. Immense quantities of grain are public up a Russian ports, notab

ence.
The Frenchmen. Dubois and Daguet, who
were arrested as spies on the yacht Insect, off
Kiel, will be tried by the Supreme Court In Leipsic.
On Friday 3,000 Heriin Socialists held a meeting to welcome home from Vienna Herr

meeting to welcome home from Vienna Herr
Engels.
The anti-Semites, represented by ex-Rector
Ahlwardt and Dr. Foerster, have formulated a
parlismentary programme. In which they
propose to forbid Jewish immigration into
iermany. They wish also to prohibit Jews
from owning land or taking mertgages on it,
to expel all Jews not German born, and to
close to German Jews the medical legal, editorial, and military professions.
A Breslau court has sentenced Herr Knehert, Socialist ex-Deputy, to six months' imprisonment for rewindling.
Many American students are coming to town
to begin work at the university and schools of
music.

music.
The Colonial Council has discussed African affairs for the last few days. In the debate over the estimates for the Cameroons the oninion was expressed unanimously that Chief Witbol in southwest Africa must be completely vanquished, and resolutions requesting Chancellor von Caprivi to move to this end were military expedition.

Why?

Pearline-the only Washing Compound ever imitated,